



Chamber of Commerce HAWAII

The Voice of Business

**Testimony to the House Committee on Judiciary
Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 P.M.
Conference Room 325, State Capitol**

RE: SENATE BILL 1030 SD1 HD1 RELATING TO HEALTH

Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and Members of the Committee:

The Chamber of Commerce Hawaii ("The Chamber") would like to **offer comments** regarding SB 1030 SD1 HD1, which increases the minimum age for persons who may purchase tobacco products or electronic smoking devices from eighteen to twenty-one years of age. Also prohibits possession or consumption of tobacco products or electronic smoking devices by any person under eighteen years of age in public places and amends the definition of "electronic smoking device" as used in section 709-908, Hawaii Revised Statutes and defines "tobacco products".

The Chamber is Hawaii's leading statewide business advocacy organization, representing about 1,000 businesses. Approximately 80% of our members are small businesses with less than 20 employees. As the "Voice of Business" in Hawaii, the organization works on behalf of members and the entire business community to improve the state's economic climate and to foster positive action on issues of common concern.

We have some concerns with prohibition of a legal product being sold to people who are 18 years old. By restricting the pool of customers for a certain product, this bill may infringe on the sale of a company's legal product and affect its business. This impact could be felt by small business. We also have some concerns on how this may impact Hawaii's #1 industry, tourism, as well as the active military personnel stationed in Hawaii.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.



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March 31, 2015

The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
House Committee on Judiciary

Re: SB1030 SD1 HD1 – Relating to Health

Dear Chair Rhoads, Vice Chair San Buenaventura, and Members of the Committee:

The Hawaii Medical Service Association (HMSA) appreciates the opportunity to testify in support of SB1030 SD1 HD1, which increases the minimum age that an individual can purchase any tobacco product or electronic smoking device from 18 to 21 years of age. This measure has the potential, if enforced, to help prevent a new generation of individuals from starting smoking and, as a result, lessening the prevalence of smoking related chronic disease in our state.

HMSA believes that preventive health is critical to our efforts to create an efficient and effective health care system. SB1030 SD1 HD1 is a reflection of that. U.S. employers—and their employees—pick up the tab for a significant portion of health care costs, the largest portion of which is associated with potentially modifiable lifestyle-related chronic illnesses (e.g., smoking, obesity, diabetes). To address this, employers and health plans have developed an intense interest in implementing results-oriented wellness programs in the workplace and in the community in general. A key part of that wellness doctrine includes smoking prevention and cessation programs.

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) mandates coverage, at no cost, for preventive services, including smoking cessation services, delineated by the United States Preventive Services Task Force. And, HMSA provides a full-range of services to members in order to assist them with their goal to quit smoking. SB1030 SD1 HD1 is an important component of making sure individuals do not have to utilize these services in the first place.

Thank you for the opportunity to offer this testimony in support of SB1030 SD1 HD1.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "JD", is written over a horizontal line.

Jennifer Diesman
Vice President
Government Relations



American Heart Association Testimony on SB 1030, SD1, HD1 “RELATING TO HEALTH”

The American Heart Association **supports the section of SB 1030, SD1, HD1 “Relating to Health” pertaining to raising the age of sale of tobacco products to persons 21 years of age or older.** The AHA offers comments on the section of the bill pertaining to penalizing youth possession of tobacco products.

Tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable death in the United States, killing more than 400,000 people each year. It is known to cause heart disease, stroke, cancer, and respiratory diseases, among other health disorders, and costs the U.S. \$96 billion in health care expenditures each year. Nearly 1,000 kids under the age of 18 become regular, daily smokers each day; and almost one-third will die from it.

In addition to high tobacco taxes, comprehensive smoke-free laws and comprehensive tobacco control and prevention programs, increasing the minimum legal sale age (MLSA) for tobacco products from 18 to 21 has emerged as another policy strategy to reduce youth tobacco use and help users quit. The concept of increasing the MLSA is not new, however.

New laws to increase the tobacco sale age to 21 were recently approved in Hawai'i County; New York City; Suffolk County, NY; Evanston, IL; Englewood, NJ; and numerous communities in Massachusetts

Because it is a relatively new strategy, direct research on increasing the MLSA to 21 is somewhat limited; but the data that are available provide strong reason to believe that it will contribute to reductions in youth tobacco use. Central to the MLSA strategy are the facts that many smokers transition to regular, daily use between the ages of 18 and 21; many young adult smokers serve as a social source of tobacco products for youth; and tobacco companies have long viewed young adults ages 18 to 21 as a target market group.

The Institute of Medicine (IOM) issued a report on March 12, 2015, “Public Health Implications of Raising the Minimum Age of Legal Access to Tobacco Products,” in which it found “increasing the minimum legal age for tobacco products will likely prevent or delay initiation of tobacco use by adolescents and young adults. The age group most impacted will be those age 15 to 17 years.” Nicotine is incredibly addictive, and adolescents and young adults are more susceptible to its effects because their brains are still developing. **The report stated that “The parts of the brain most responsible for decision making, impulse control, sensation seeking, and susceptibility to peer pressure continue to develop and change through young adulthood, and adolescent brains are uniquely vulnerable to the effects of nicotine.”** The report went on to say that the majority of underage users rely on social sources—like family and friends—to get tobacco. Raising the minimum legal age to 19 would not have much of an effect on reducing the social sources of those in high school. However, raising the minimum legal age to 21 will mean that those who can legally obtain tobacco are less likely to be in the same social networks as high school students.

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The IOM committee concluded that raising the minimum legal age will likely lead to substantial reductions in smoking-related mortality, though results from their models suggest that these results will not be observed for at least 30 years, assuming that the minimum legal age increase occurs now. It projected that if the minimum legal age were raised now to 21 nationwide, there would be approximately 223,000 fewer premature deaths, 50,000 fewer deaths from lung cancer, and 4.2 million fewer years of life lost for those born between 2000 and 2019.

About 700 kids under the age of 18 become regular smokers each day – one in three will eventually die as result. We should do everything we can to prevent young people from smoking and save lives. Increasing the minimum legal age of sale for tobacco products to 21 will help achieve these goals.

The AHA urges your support of raising the legal age of purchase of tobacco to 21.

As to the section of SB1030, SB1, HD1 pertaining to penalizing youth possession of tobacco products, until comprehensive efforts to address the marketing of tobacco products to minors are exhausted, the AHA feels it would be inappropriate to hold youth responsible for behavior encouraged by tobacco marketers' advertising. The industry spends almost \$27 million in Hawaii annually to recruit new tobacco users, most of them less than 18 years of age.

Evidence indicates that the industry pays retailers exorbitant product placement fees to insure that their products are located where they will become easily recognizable by youths, often next to candy or other sweet items that attract children's attention. The industry knows that it needs to imprint its brand on minors today to insure that they will eventually become addicted adult tobacco users.

Rather than focus efforts on punishing the victims of tobacco, we need to focus on the victimizers. By shifting the focus to youth possession of tobacco products, you would be diverting the focus from the root cause of the problem—tobacco industry marketing tactics—and onto children who succumb to the industry's subliminal advertising messages. You would also be feeding the industry's advertising and marketing strategy to make tobacco appear to be an adult "privilege" and portray smoking as "cool" to those youths reaching for a "forbidden fruit." The end effect would help the tobacco industry to lure children most vulnerable to their marketing messages and those most likely to rebel.

Other states' that have attempted to address youth tobacco addiction by using **youth possession laws** similar to that being proposed in this measure **have shown no positive effect, and may have actually hurt proven, effective methods** outlined under the CDC's "Best Practices." The tobacco industry's own documents show that the youth possession strategy was developed by the manufacturers.

Respectfully submitted,

Don Weisman

Hawaii Government Relations Director

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Please remember the American Heart Association in your will.





To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair, Committee on Judiciary
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair, Committee on Judiciary
Members, House Committee on Judiciary

From: Jessica Yamauchi, Executive Director

Date: March 30, 2015

Hrg: House Committee on Judiciary; Tue., March 31, 2015 at 2:05 p.m. in Rm 325

Re: **Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health**

Thank you for the opportunity to offer testimony in **strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1**, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

The Coalition for a Tobacco Free Hawaii (Coalition) is a program of the Hawaii Public Health Institute working to reduce tobacco use through education, policy and advocacy. Our program consists of over 100 member organizations and 2,000 advocates that work to create a healthy Hawaii through comprehensive tobacco prevention and control efforts.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

The Coalition supports raising the age of sale of tobacco products to 21 to help prevent the initiation of tobacco use among youth.

5,600 kids in Hawaii try smoking for the first time each year and as a result 1,400 of them become regular smokers each year.¹ According to the US Surgeon General's report in 2012, 95% of all adult smokers start smoking before the age of 21.² Three out of four teen smokers continue to smoke into adulthood, even if they intend to quit.³ 1,200 people die from tobacco use or exposure in Hawaii each year.⁴

Delaying the age that youth begin using tobacco will reduce the risk that they will become regular smokers as they get older, leading to lower prevalence rates and saving millions of dollars in health care costs.⁵ Risk for smoking-caused diseases increases depending on how long the person smokes, and smokers who start at a young age are among the heaviest users.⁶

¹ Hawaii State Department of Health, Tobacco Prevention and Education Program. (2011). *Data Highlights from the 2011 Hawaii Youth Tobacco Survey (YTS) and Comparisons with Prior Years*. Available at http://health.hawaii.gov/about/files/2013/06/2011_HYTS.pdf

² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Preventing Tobacco Use Among Youth and Young Adults: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2012.

³ <http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0127.pdf>

⁴ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *The Toll of Tobacco in Hawaii*. http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/facts_issues/toll_us/hawaii

⁵ <http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0127.pdf>

⁶ <http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0127.pdf>



Tobacco use causes \$132 billion in health care costs in the US each year⁷, including \$526 million the State of Hawaii.⁸ The measure is expected to reduce these health risks and costs.

In 2013, New York City and Hawaii County, were the third and fourth jurisdictions in the country to pass laws that raise the minimum legal age of sale of tobacco to 21. Since then, more than 40 jurisdictions have passed similar laws. This initiative is growing as officials recognize this as a key prevention measure.

It is important to protect the younger generations from tobacco use. Tobacco companies still market to youth and spend over \$24 million per day on marketing. U.S. District Court Judge Gladys Kessler Final Opinion in the court case United States v. Philip Morris stated, "From the 1950s to the present, different defendants, at different times and using different methods, have intentionally marketed to young people under the age of twenty-one in order to recruit 'replacement smokers' to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry." Tobacco companies have admitted in their business plans, if they don't capture new users by their early twenties, it is very unlikely that they ever will. Raising the age of sale will not only reduce smoking among 18 to 20 year olds, it will also help keep tobacco out of high schools, where younger teens often obtain tobacco products from older students.

Institute of Medicine Report

A new scientific report issued last week by the Institute of Medicine (IOM) concludes that increasing the age of sale for tobacco products to 21 will have a substantial positive impact on public health. Raising the minimum legal age to purchase tobacco products would add 4.2 million more years of life to the next generation of American adults. Nearly a quarter-million fewer premature deaths and 45,000 fewer deaths from lung cancer among people born between 2000 and 2019 is expected. Predicted smoking prevalence would fall from 17.8% to an estimated 12% with the minimum age set at 21. Youth are more vulnerable to addiction as their brains are still developing. Youth between the ages of 15 and 17 would benefit the most from raising the minimum age of legal access more in line with the minimum age to buy alcohol.⁹

Coalition's response to "Age of Majority" and Military Arguments

Tobacco use is a lethal and addictive behavior, not a rite of passage or a sign of adulthood. Tobacco companies target young people before they can fully appreciate the consequences of becoming addicted to the nicotine in tobacco. Once they are addicted to nicotine, it is difficult to quit, and the health consequences begin immediately and accumulate over a lifetime. Twenty-one is the legal age to purchase alcohol, purchase a firearm and gamble. Tobacco should be included in this same category.

⁷ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *Toll of Tobacco in the USA*
<http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/research/factsheets/pdf/0072.pdf>

⁸ Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids, *The Toll of Tobacco in Hawaii*.
http://www.tobaccofreekids.org/facts_issues/toll_us/hawaii

⁹ Public Health Implications of Raising the Minimum Age of Legal Access to Tobacco Products, Institute of Medicine, March 12th, 2015: <http://www.iom.edu/Reports/2015/TobaccoMinimumAgeReport.aspx>



Tobacco negatively impacts military preparedness. The military recognizes the negative impact of tobacco on troop readiness and soldiers' health and has actively taken steps to reduce tobacco use through a variety of Department of Defense-wide and branch-specific policies aimed at improving and sustaining military readiness, health, fitness and quality of life. I have attached to my testimony a memo from the Under Secretary of Defense regarding tobacco use in the Armed Forces and the Department of Defense.

Public Support for Raising the Age of Sale of Tobacco

Following the Hawaii County Ordinance there was great support by the community, state agencies, retailers, and the media. The Star Advertiser "applaud[ed] Hawaii County for enacting a law that raises the legal age for buying tobacco products from 18 to 21, leading the way not only in the islands but in the country as a whole. . ." ¹⁰ An independent poll conducted by SMS in 2014 for the Coalition found that 77% of Hawaii residents support a law raising the age of sale of tobacco to 21.

Raising the age of sale of tobacco is a growing trend nationally where young people are now protected in over 58 cities/counties in 7 states in the United States. Hawaii has the opportunity to be the first state to raise the age of sale of tobacco products to 21. This measure will continue to place Hawaii at the forefront of tobacco prevention and control.

Comments on Section 2, 321-A – 321-D

Evidence does not support that legislation making youth use and possession of tobacco products unlawful reduces youth tobacco use. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention outline a number of proven strategies to prevent youth tobacco use, none of which include criminalizing youth for possession or using tobacco products. Efforts include: anti-tobacco policies and programs in schools; increased restriction and enforcement of restrictions on tobacco sales to minors; reduced tobacco industry influences; decreased access to tobacco products; and increased price of tobacco products. ¹¹

The Coalition recommends consideration of other measures to decrease youth use of tobacco products.

Other options to deter and decrease tobacco youth initiation and continued use includes continued funding for tobacco prevention programs and counter-marketing campaigns; increasing the taxes on tobacco products and creating parity between the taxes on other tobacco products and electronic smoking devices with cigarettes; and raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco products, including electronic smoking devices, purchase to twenty-one.

¹⁰ Star Advertiser, "State should raise age to buy tobacco," July 7, 2014. Available at http://www.staradvertiser.com/editorialspremium/20140706_State_should_raise_age_to_buy_tobacco.html?id=265943971&id=265943971&c=n

¹¹ See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.



COALITION FOR A TOBACCO-FREE HAWAII

The tobacco industry still market to youth and spend approximately \$23 million per day on marketing.¹² The Coalition does not want to see youth criminalized for falling victim to a billion dollar industry. This measure is not a proven method of ensuring that our children never use tobacco.

If this section remains in the bill, the Coalition recommends raising the possession age to 21 for consistency purposes.

The Coalition strongly supports SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and asks the committee to pass this measure and recommends an effective date of January 1, 2016 in order to allow time for education and signage production and distribution. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this matter.

Respectfully,

Jessica Yamauchi, MA
Executive Director

¹² Centers for Disease Control, Smoking and Tobacco Use, Tobacco Industry Marketing.
http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/data_statistics/fact_sheets/tobacco_industry/marketing/



PERSONNEL AND
READINESS

UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
4000 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-4000

MAR 14 2014

MEMORANDUM FOR SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
SECRETARY OF THE AIR FORCE
CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
UNDER SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE
CHIEF OF STAFF, U.S. ARMY
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
CHIEF OF STAFF, U.S. AIR FORCE
COMMANDANT OF THE MARINE CORPS
CHIEF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF DEFENSE

SUBJECT: Reducing Tobacco Use in the Armed Forces and the Department of Defense

Fifty years ago Surgeon General Luther Terry released the landmark report that conclusively established the health hazards caused by smoking. Since that time, many public health laws and Department of Defense (DoD) and Service policies have been enacted to reduce smoking. It worked. As a Nation, and within the Department, we have made great progress in reducing tobacco use. Yet, our work is far from over.

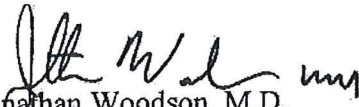
Tobacco use undercuts military readiness and harms individual performance. Lung function is reduced, physical capabilities are diminished, hearing loss is increased, and acute medical conditions are more likely. Wounded warriors who smoke suffer from increased risk of surgical complications and delayed wound healing. Additional threats to smokers include higher risk of stroke, cancer and for males, impotency. Smokeless tobacco brings similarly high risks of oral cancers and dental disease. Tobacco use costs DoD an estimated \$1.6 billion annually in medical costs and lost work time.


Smoking is the leading cause of preventable death; one-half of smokers will die from a smoking-related complication. For DoD, this equates to an estimated 175,000 current Active Duty Service members who will die from smoking unless we can help them quit. On average, smokers shorten their lifespan by ten years. Fortunately, they can regain all or nearly all of these lost years by quitting.

The Department must take a leadership role in reducing tobacco use even further. Tobacco use in the military remains higher than in the DoD civilian population and in the Nation at large. Although we stopped distributing cigarettes to our Service members as part of their rations, we continue to permit, if not encourage, tobacco use. The prominence of tobacco products in retail outlets and permission for smoking breaks while on duty sustain the perception that we are not serious about reducing the use of tobacco.

The Military Health System is committed to focusing on preserving wellness. Our military medical leaders have pledged their full support for this effort to reduce tobacco use across the Department. Our goal is to dramatically reduce the use of all tobacco by 2020. Individual military communities are taking action to curtail tobacco use, but we must develop more aggressive, organization wide reforms. Structural reforms in how and where we allow tobacco purchases to be made; as well as the need to consider tobacco-free installations, are all matters that require our near-term attention.

We appreciate your active engagement and leadership on this issue and look forward to hearing about your successes and best practices.


Jonathan Woodson, M.D.
Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs)


Jessica L. Wright
Acting

cc:
Surgeon General of the Army
Surgeon General of the Navy
Surgeon General of the Air Force
Surgeon General of the National Guard Bureau
Director, Defense Health Agency
Joint Staff Surgeon



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University Health Services Mānoa
Health Promotion Program

March 30, 2015

TO: Members of the House Committee on Health

RE: SB 1030 SD, HD1 (2015) – **SUPPORT**

Date: Monday March 30, 2015

FROM: Members of the University of Hawaii Student Health Advisory Council

The University of Hawaii Student Health Advisory Council strongly supports the efforts to pass SB 1030, SD1, HD1 which will raise the age of sale of all tobacco products to 21 years old.

The Student Health Advisory Council is a student leadership and advocacy group that plays a pivotal role in the development and implementation of the health policies and programs that impact the UH System campuses. Tobacco companies target youth and young adults with marketing and advertising designed to get individuals addicted at an early age. In response, we are committed to the mission of improving college health by reducing the use of tobacco products including electronic smoking devices among the adolescent and young adult population.

Tobacco products pose not only a serious public health concern, but are also a detrimental distraction to the learning environment. Therefore, the Student Health Advisory Council strongly supports SB 1030 SD1, HD1.

Mahalo nui loa, for your efforts to protect the young people of Hawaii.

Aloha,

Ku‘uleialohaonalani Salzer & Blane Garcia Graduate Co Chairs

Stormy Dodge & Justin Suzuki Undergraduate Co Chairs

UH Student Health Advisory Council

2600 Campus Rd #313D

Honolulu, HI 96822

Telephone: (808) 956-3574/956-3453

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House Committee on the Judiciary
Representative Karl Rhoads, Chair
Representative Joy San Buenaventura, Vice Chair

SB 1030, SD1, HD1 – RELATING TO HEALTH

Cory Chun, Government Relations Director – Hawaii Pacific
American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony in support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, which increases the age to purchase tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21.

The American Cancer Society Cancer Action Network (ACS CAN) is the nation's leading cancer advocacy organization. ACS CAN works with federal, state, and local government bodies to support evidence-based policy and legislative solutions designed to eliminate cancer as a major health problem.

According to the U.S. Surgeon General's 2014 report of the health consequences of smoking, 95% of all first tobacco use occurs by age 21.¹ Raising the age of sale for tobacco products to 21 could prevent many young people ages 18-21 from trying tobacco, becoming addicted, and developing a tobacco-related illness.

Recently, the Institute of Medicine issued a report on March 12, 2015, regarding its study on raising the age for tobacco products. According to the report, raising the minimum legal age to 21 nationwide is predicted to reduce smoking prevalence by about 12 percent.²

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on this matter.

¹ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. *The Health Consequences of Smoking—50 Years of Progress: A Report of the Surgeon General*. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 2014.

² Institute of Medicine 2015. *Public health implications of raising the minimum age of legal access to tobacco products*. Washington, D.C. The National Academic Press.

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Present at Hearing |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Jennifer Hairgrove | Individual | Support | No |

Comments: Please Pass This Bill

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

Delaying the age that youth begin using tobacco will reduce the risk that they will become regular smokers as they get older, leading to lower prevalence rates and saving millions of dollars in healthcare costs. With an increasing number of 18 year olds attending high school, there is growing concern of the access underage youth have to tobacco products. This policy would eliminate the pressures of illegally distributing tobacco products to high school students.

Tobacco use is a lethal and an addictive behavior, not a rite of passage or a sign of adulthood. Tobacco companies spend \$27 million a year in Hawai'i on marketing. They target young people before they can fully appreciate the consequences of becoming addicted to the nicotine in tobacco. Once they are addicted to nicotine, it is difficult to stop, and the health consequences begin immediately and accumulate over a lifetime.

According to the Institute of Medicine, raising the minimum legal age to purchase tobacco products would add 4.2 million more years of life to the next generation of American adults. Nearly a quarter-million fewer premature deaths and 50,000 fewer deaths from lung cancer among people born between 2000 and 2019. Predicted smoking prevalence would fall from 17.8% to an estimated 12% with the minimum age set at 21.

Raising the age of sale of tobacco is a growing trend nationally where young people are protected in over 58 cities/counties in 7 states in the United States. Hawai'i has the opportunity to be the first state to raise the age of sale of tobacco products to 21.

Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

Evidence does not support that legislation making youth use and possession of tobacco products unlawful leads to reductions in youth tobacco use. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention outline a number of proven strategies to prevent youth tobacco use, none of which include criminalizing youth for possession or using tobacco products. Efforts include: anti-tobacco policies and programs in schools; increased restriction and enforcement of restrictions on tobacco sales to minors; reduced tobacco industry influences; decreased access to tobacco products; and increased price of tobacco products.

Other options to deter and decrease tobacco youth initiation and continued use includes continued funding for tobacco prevention programs and counter-marketing campaigns; increasing the taxes on tobacco products and creating parity between the taxes on other tobacco products and electronic smoking devices with cigarettes; and raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco products, including electronic smoking devices, purchase to twenty-one.

I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,
Anthony Piscitelli
a Maui Developer

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

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Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Michelle Gray
430 Lanipua Street
Honolulu, HI 96825

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

Delaying the age that youth begin using tobacco will reduce the risk that they will become regular smokers as they get older, leading to lower prevalence rates and saving millions of dollars in healthcare costs. With an increasing number of 18 year olds attending high school, there is growing concern of the access underage youth have to tobacco products. This policy would eliminate the pressures of illegally distributing tobacco products to high school students.

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According to the Institute of Medicine, raising the minimum legal age to purchase tobacco products would add 4.2 million more years of life to the next generation of American adults. Nearly a quarter-million fewer premature deaths and 50,000 fewer deaths from lung cancer among people born between 2000 and 2019. Predicted smoking prevalence would fall from 17.8% to an estimated 12% with the minimum age set at 21.

Raising the age of sale of tobacco is a growing trend nationally where young people are protected in over 58 cities/counties in 7 states in the United States. Hawai'i has the opportunity to be the first state to raise the age of sale of tobacco products to 21.

Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

Evidence does not support that legislation making youth use and possession of tobacco products unlawful leads to reductions in youth tobacco use. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention outline a number of proven strategies to prevent youth tobacco use, none of which include criminalizing youth for possession or using tobacco products. Efforts include: anti-tobacco policies and programs in schools; increased restriction and enforcement of restrictions on tobacco sales to minors; reduced tobacco industry influences; decreased access to tobacco products; and increased price of tobacco products.

Other options to deter and decrease tobacco youth initiation and continued use includes continued funding for tobacco prevention programs and counter-marketing campaigns; increasing the taxes on tobacco products and creating parity between the taxes on other tobacco products and electronic smoking devices with cigarettes; and raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco products, including electronic smoking devices, purchase to twenty-one.

I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Dawn Pung
645 Ainako Avenue
Hilo, HI 96720

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Marilyn Gagen
59-398 Ka Nani Drive
N/A
Kamuela, HI 96743

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Janelle Kubo
2860 Waialae Ave.
Apt. 114
Honolulu, HI 96826

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Yukiko Morimoto
2550 Kuhio Avenue, Apt. 2205
Honolulu, HI 96815

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

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Joan Loke
2586A Kekuanoni Street
Honolulu, HI 96813

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Noel Kent
4886-3 Kilauea Ave
4886-3 Kilauea Ave, Hon 96816
Honolulu,, HI 96816

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Collette Wilhelm
310 North Cane Street Apt. 2D
Wahiawa, HI 96786

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Many Thanks. Valerie Yontz

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Valerie Yontz
677 Auwina Street
677 Auwina Street Kailua, HI 96734-3430
Kailua, HI 96734

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Aloha House Committee on Judiciary,

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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According to the Institute of Medicine, raising the minimum legal age to purchase tobacco products would add 4.2 million more years of life to the next generation of American adults. This would result in early a quarter-million fewer premature deaths and 50,000 fewer deaths from lung cancer among people born between 2000 and 2019.

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

Forrest Batz, PharmD

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Forrest Batz
34 Rainbow Drive
Keaau, HI 96749

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

Delaying the age that youth begin using tobacco will reduce the risk that they will become regular smokers as they get older, leading to lower prevalence rates and saving millions of dollars in healthcare costs. With an increasing number of 18 year olds attending high school, there is growing concern of the access underage youth have to tobacco products. This policy would eliminate the pressures of illegally distributing tobacco products to high school students.

Tobacco use is a lethal and an addictive behavior, not a rite of passage or a sign of adulthood. Tobacco companies spend \$27 million a year in Hawai'i on marketing. They target young people before they can fully appreciate the consequences of becoming addicted to the nicotine in tobacco. Once they are addicted to nicotine, it is difficult to stop, and the health consequences begin immediately and accumulate over a lifetime.

According to the Institute of Medicine, raising the minimum legal age to purchase tobacco products would add 4.2 million more years of life to the next generation of American adults. Nearly a quarter-million fewer premature deaths and 50,000 fewer deaths from lung cancer among people born between 2000 and 2019. Predicted smoking prevalence would fall from 17.8% to an estimated 12% with the minimum age set at 21.

Raising the age of sale of tobacco is a growing trend nationally where young people are protected in over 58 cities/counties in 7 states in the United States. Hawai'i has the opportunity to be the first state to raise the age of sale of tobacco products to 21.

Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

Evidence does not support that legislation making youth use and possession of tobacco products unlawful leads to reductions in youth tobacco use. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention outline a number of proven strategies to prevent youth tobacco use, none of which include criminalizing youth for possession or using tobacco products. Efforts include: anti-tobacco policies and programs in schools; increased restriction and enforcement of restrictions on tobacco sales to minors; reduced tobacco industry influences; decreased access to tobacco products; and increased price of tobacco products.

Other options to deter and decrease tobacco youth initiation and continued use includes continued funding for tobacco prevention programs and counter-marketing campaigns; increasing the taxes on tobacco products and creating parity between the taxes on other tobacco products and electronic smoking devices with cigarettes; and raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco products, including electronic smoking devices, purchase to twenty-one.

I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Chris Fukui
380 Halaki St.
Honolulu, HI 96821

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Barbara Nosaka
2216 Hoonanea Street
Honolulu, HI 96822

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

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Grace Lim
1561 Pensacola St #1503
Honolulu, HI 96822

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Floyd Rhoades
75-295 Aloha Kona
Kailua Kona, HI 96740

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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Delaying the age at which youth begin using tobacco will reduce the risk of them becoming regular smokers as they get older, leading to lower prevalence rates and saving millions of dollars in healthcare costs. With an increasing number of 18-year-olds attending high school, there is growing concern about the access that underage youth have to tobacco products. This policy would eliminate the pressures of illegally distributing tobacco products to high school students.

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Raising the age of sale of tobacco is a growing trend nationally, with young people already being protected in over 58 cities/counties in 7 states in the United States. Hawai'i has the opportunity to be the first state to raise the age of sale of tobacco products to 21.

Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

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Harald Ebeling
2851 Lawa Pl
Honolulu, HI 96822

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

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Michelle Schiff
1655 Kanapuu Dr
Kailua, HI 96734

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

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Mahalo,

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Michele Nihipali
54-074 Kamehameha Hwy. # A
54-074 A Kam Hwy
Hauula, HI 96717

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

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Francis Wong
3522 Ala Aloalo Pl.
Honolulu, HI 96818

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

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Allison Seales
Pob 1777
P.O. Box 1777
Kaunakakai, HI 96748

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

Delaying the age that youth begin using tobacco will reduce the risk that they will become regular smokers as they get older, leading to lower prevalence rates and saving millions of dollars in healthcare costs. With an increasing number of 18 year olds attending high school, there is growing concern of the access underage youth have to tobacco products. This policy would eliminate the pressures of illegally distributing tobacco products to high school students.

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According to the Institute of Medicine, raising the minimum legal age to purchase tobacco products would add 4.2 million more years of life to the next generation of American adults. Nearly a quarter-million fewer premature deaths and 50,000 fewer deaths from lung cancer among people born between 2000 and 2019. Predicted smoking prevalence would fall from 17.8% to an estimated 12% with the minimum age set at 21.

Raising the age of sale of tobacco is a growing trend nationally where young people are protected in over 58 cities/counties in 7 states in the United States. Hawai'i has the opportunity to be the first state to raise the age of sale of tobacco products to 21.

Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

Evidence does not support that legislation making youth use and possession of tobacco products unlawful leads to reductions in youth tobacco use. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention outline a number of proven strategies to prevent youth tobacco use, none of which include criminalizing youth for possession or using tobacco products. Efforts include: anti-tobacco policies and programs in schools; increased restriction and enforcement of restrictions on tobacco sales to minors; reduced tobacco industry influences; decreased access to tobacco products; and increased price of tobacco products.

Other options to deter and decrease tobacco youth initiation and continued use includes continued funding for tobacco prevention programs and counter-marketing campaigns; increasing the taxes on tobacco products and creating parity between the taxes on other tobacco products and electronic smoking devices with cigarettes; and raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco products, including electronic smoking devices, purchase to twenty-one.

I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Mary A. Guinger
24-343 Mahalani St.
Kaneohe, HI 96744

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

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Mahalo,

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Michelle Kwock
100 N. Beretania St.
Honolulu, HI 96817

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

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Michael Kellar
45-401 Mokulele Dr. #32
Kaneohe, HI 96744

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

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Jack Fernandez
716 PAANI ST
HONOLULU 96826
Honolulu, HI 96807

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

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Mahalo,
Debbie Apolo, CTTs

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Debbie Apolo
95-045 Waikalani Drive
#G104
Mililani, HI 96789

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

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Rudolf Kuszmidler
438 Hobron Lane ,Suite 307
Honolulu, HI 96815

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

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Howard Saiki
45-480 B Apiki Street
Apt. D1202
Kaneohe, HI 96744

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

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shay Chan Hodges
37 Puu Koa Place
Haiku, HI 96708

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
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See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Poranee Sponsel
521 Hahaione St
Honolulu, HI 96825

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

Delaying the age that youth begin using tobacco will reduce the risk that they will become regular smokers as they get older, leading to lower prevalence rates and saving millions of dollars in healthcare costs. With an increasing number of 18 year olds attending high school, there is growing concern of the access underage youth have to tobacco products. This policy would eliminate the pressures of illegally distributing tobacco products to high school students.

Tobacco use is a lethal and an addictive behavior, not a rite of passage or a sign of adulthood. Tobacco companies spend \$27 million a year in Hawai'i on marketing. They target young people before they can fully appreciate the consequences of becoming addicted to the nicotine in tobacco. Once they are addicted to nicotine, it is difficult to stop, and the health consequences begin immediately and accumulate over a lifetime.

According to the Institute of Medicine, raising the minimum legal age to purchase tobacco products would add 4.2 million more years of life to the next generation of American adults. Nearly a quarter-million fewer premature deaths and 50,000 fewer deaths from lung cancer among people born between 2000 and 2019. Predicted smoking prevalence would fall from 17.8% to an estimated 12% with the minimum age set at 21.

Raising the age of sale of tobacco is a growing trend nationally where young people are protected in over 58 cities/counties in 7 states in the United States. Hawai'i has the opportunity to be the first state to raise the age of sale of tobacco products to 21.

Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

Evidence does not support that legislation making youth use and possession of tobacco products unlawful leads to reductions in youth tobacco use. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention outline a number of proven strategies to prevent youth tobacco use, none of which include criminalizing youth for possession or using tobacco products. Efforts include: anti-tobacco policies and programs in schools; increased restriction and enforcement of restrictions on tobacco sales to minors; reduced tobacco industry influences; decreased access to tobacco products; and increased price of tobacco products.

Other options to deter and decrease tobacco youth initiation and continued use includes continued funding for tobacco prevention programs and counter-marketing campaigns; increasing the taxes on tobacco products and creating parity between the taxes on other tobacco products and electronic smoking devices with cigarettes; and raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco products, including electronic smoking devices, purchase to twenty-one.

I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

MARIA MORENO-CHOW
548 Ulua Street
Kailua, HI 96734

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

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Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Marisa Provost
po box 1193
Haiku, HI 96708

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

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Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Kaipu Seales
2807 Park St
HONOLULU, HI 96748

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Present at Hearing |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Lisa Oshiro | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments:

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21.

I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

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Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

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I voice my support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1 in memory of family and friends I have lost to cancer, and those who suffer from tobacco related illnesses today and respectfully ask that you pass this measure.

Mahalo,

Maile S. Goo
3683 Woodlawn Terrace Place
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

Maile Goo
3683 Woodlawn Terrace Place
Honolulu, HI 96822

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Kevin Cassel
1054 Green St
Honolulu, HI 96822

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Kim Swartz
98-1394 Hinu PI B
Pearl City, HI 96782

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Brendon Friedman
E. Manoa Rd.
Honolulu, HI 96822

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Stacey krenelka
172 waipahe st
kihei, HI 96753

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Kanani Kilbey
642 Ulukahiki Street
Suite 105
Kailua, HI 96734

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

Delaying the age that youth begin using tobacco will reduce the risk that they will become regular smokers as they get older, leading to lower prevalence rates and saving millions of dollars in healthcare costs. With an increasing number of 18 year olds attending high school, there is growing concern of the access underage youth have to tobacco products. This policy would eliminate the pressures of illegally distributing tobacco products to high school students.

Tobacco use is a lethal and an addictive behavior, not a rite of passage or a sign of adulthood. Tobacco companies spend \$27 million a year in Hawai'i on marketing. They target young people before they can fully appreciate the consequences of becoming addicted to the nicotine in tobacco. Once they are addicted to nicotine, it is difficult to stop, and the health consequences begin immediately and accumulate over a lifetime.

According to the Institute of Medicine, raising the minimum legal age to purchase tobacco products would add 4.2 million more years of life to the next generation of American adults. Nearly a quarter-million fewer premature deaths and 50,000 fewer deaths from lung cancer among people born between 2000 and 2019. Predicted smoking prevalence would fall from 17.8% to an estimated 12% with the minimum age set at 21.

Raising the age of sale of tobacco is a growing trend nationally where young people are protected in over 58 cities/counties in 7 states in the United States. Hawai'i has the opportunity to be the first state to raise the age of sale of tobacco products to 21.

Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

Evidence does not support that legislation making youth use and possession of tobacco products unlawful leads to reductions in youth tobacco use. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention outline a number of proven strategies to prevent youth tobacco use, none of which include criminalizing youth for possession or using tobacco products. Efforts include: anti-tobacco policies and programs in schools; increased restriction and enforcement of restrictions on tobacco sales to minors; reduced tobacco industry influences; decreased access to tobacco products; and increased price of tobacco products.

Other options to deter and decrease tobacco youth initiation and continued use includes continued funding for tobacco prevention programs and counter-marketing campaigns; increasing the taxes on tobacco products and creating parity between the taxes on other tobacco products and electronic smoking devices with cigarettes; and raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco products, including electronic smoking devices, purchase to twenty-one.

I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Denise Della
98-662 Puailima Street
Aiea, HI 96701

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Present at Hearing |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Dustin Andrews | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments: You guys need to show more respect to young adult voters and not pass this bill.

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Present at Hearing |
|---------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Jessica Chang | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments: Strongly opposed to sb1030.

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Present at Hearing |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Jake J. Watkins | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments:

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Present at Hearing |
|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Nicholas Winters | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments:

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

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Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

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Other options to deter and decrease tobacco youth initiation and continued use includes continued funding for tobacco prevention programs and counter-marketing campaigns; increasing the taxes on tobacco products and creating parity between the taxes on other tobacco products and electronic smoking devices with cigarettes; and raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco products, including electronic smoking devices, purchase to twenty-one.

I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Joseph Keawe'aimoku Kaholokula
581 Kamoku Street, Apt. 904
Honolulu, HI 96826

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

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According to the Institute of Medicine, raising the minimum legal age to purchase tobacco products would add 4.2 million more years of life to the next generation of American adults. Nearly a quarter-million fewer premature deaths and 50,000 fewer deaths from lung cancer among people born between 2000 and 2019. Predicted smoking prevalence would fall from 17.8% to an estimated 12% with the minimum age set at 21.

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Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Tina Jarneski
224 Haili St. Bldg. B
Hilo, HI 96720

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Present at Hearing |
|----------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Brian Santiago | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments:

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

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Raising the age of sale of tobacco is a growing trend nationally where young people are protected in over 58 cities/counties in 7 states in the United States. Hawai'i has the opportunity to be the first state to raise the age of sale of tobacco products to 21.

Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

Evidence does not support that legislation making youth use and possession of tobacco products unlawful leads to reductions in youth tobacco use. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention outline a number of proven strategies to prevent youth tobacco use, none of which include criminalizing youth for possession or using tobacco products. Efforts include: anti-tobacco policies and programs in schools; increased restriction and enforcement of restrictions on tobacco sales to minors; reduced tobacco industry influences; decreased access to tobacco products; and increased price of tobacco products.

Other options to deter and decrease tobacco youth initiation and continued use includes continued funding for tobacco prevention programs and counter-marketing campaigns; increasing the taxes on tobacco products and creating parity between the taxes on other tobacco products and electronic smoking devices with cigarettes; and raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco products, including electronic smoking devices, purchase to twenty-one.

I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,
Stephanie Moir

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Stephanie Moir
Kukula St.
Waipahu, HI 96797

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Stuart Coleman
2121 Algaroba St., #1107
Honolulu, HI 96826

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

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Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Jermy Domingo
894 Queen St.
Honolulu, HI 96706

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

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Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Beau Lani Barker
2370 Nuuanu Ave
Honolulu, HI 96817

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Present at Hearing |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Sean Higa | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments:

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

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Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Tyler Ralston
PO Box 10528
Honolulu, HI 96816

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

As a Respiratory Therapist, I want to thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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According to the Institute of Medicine, raising the minimum legal age to purchase tobacco products would add 4.2 million more years of life to the next generation of American adults. Nearly a quarter-million fewer premature deaths and 50,000 fewer deaths from lung cancer among people born between 2000 and 2019. Predicted smoking prevalence would fall from 17.8% to an estimated 12% with the minimum age set at 21.

Raising the age of sale of tobacco is a growing trend nationally where young people are protected in over 58 cities/counties in 7 states in the United States. Hawai'i has the opportunity to be the first state to raise the age of sale of tobacco products to 21.

Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

Evidence does not support that legislation making youth use and possession of tobacco products unlawful leads to reductions in youth tobacco use. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention outline a number of proven strategies to prevent youth tobacco use, none of which include criminalizing youth for possession or using tobacco products. Efforts include: anti-tobacco policies and programs in schools; increased restriction and enforcement of restrictions on tobacco sales to minors; reduced tobacco industry influences; decreased access to tobacco products; and increased price of tobacco products.

Other options to deter and decrease tobacco youth initiation and continued use includes continued funding for tobacco prevention programs and counter-marketing campaigns; increasing the taxes on tobacco products and creating parity between the taxes on other tobacco products and electronic smoking devices with cigarettes; and raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco products, including electronic smoking devices, purchase to twenty-one.

I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Diane Brenessel
1200 Quen Emma Street, #2303
Honolulu, HI 96813

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Present at Hearing |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Chris Wells | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments: If it's going to be 21, then it should be 21 for everything

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

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Karli Bergheer
221 Mahalani Street, Suite 99
Wailuku, HI 96793

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

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Rebecca Knight
2439 Kapiolani Blvd #1004
Honolulu, HI 96826

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

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Koa Robinson
894 Queen Street
Honolulu, HI 96822

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

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Melissa Data
47-498 Apoalewa Pl
Kaneohe, HI 96744

Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair
Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Committee on Judiciary
Tuesday March 31, 2015

Clarence B. Vierra Jr.
808-551-0874, cbvierra@hawaii.edu

Support for SB 1030, SD1 HD 1, Relating to Raising the age for the sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices.

Aloha, my name is Clarence B. Vierra Jr., I am a Certified Substance Abuse Counselor (CSAC), a student in the Myron B. Thompson School of Social Work at the University of Hawaii Mānoa. I am also an Ex Smoker, and your constituent. I am submitting my written testimony in support of Senate Bill 1030 SD1 HD 1. I am testifying in support of SB 1030 in it's because the State of Hawaii must seriously consider the affects that smoking places on the health of our adolescents and younger children in Hawaii.

As a CSAC who works with adolescents in recovery the use of tobacco products often gets overlooked. One of the reasons is gets overlooked is because the accessibility and availability of the product to our children. Increasing the age for the purchase of any product related to tobacco and other smoking devices would be a great victory in the fight of stopping the use of these products among our children who are the future of our state.

In closing I urge you, I beg you to please support Senate Bill 1030, please help in this fight to protect our keiki from the dangers associated with smoking. I am an ex-smoker who started smoking at the age of 11; I started smoking because it looked cool and wanted to fit in with the crowd. Needless to say that my desires to look cool as well as fitting in continue to be the main reasons why kids start smoking. I strongly believe that your decision to pass this bill will make a positive impact on the youth of Hawaii. Mahalo for your time.

Mahalo a nui loa e pakahi a pau,

Clarence B Vierra Jr. AA,CSAC, ICADC

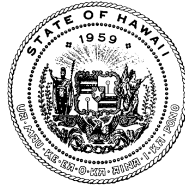
| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Present at Hearing |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Kathy Kim | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments:

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Present at Hearing |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Michael S. Nakasone | Individual | Oppose | No |

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Present at Hearing |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Jason Park | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments:



LATE

STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
P. O. Box 3378
Honolulu, HI 96801-3378
doh.testimony@doh.hawaii.gov

**Testimony COMMENTING on SB1030, SD1 HD1
RELATING TO HEALTH**

REPRESENTATIVE KARL RHOADS, CHAIR
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

Hearing Date: March 31, 2015

Room Number: 325

Fiscal Implications: The Department of Health (DOH) would be significantly impacted by this measure's proposed amendments to §321-D, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS) mandating law enforcement (LE) action on the part of agents or employees of the DOH against minors violating tobacco possession laws. No funding mechanism nor appropriate staff currently exist to support enforcement actions or the training of DOH employees to act as special tobacco agents.

Department Testimony:

The DOH commends the Hawaii State Legislature for taking the initiative to raise the legal age in the state for the purchase of tobacco products, including electronic smoking devices. However, punitive action against minors for possession is not an effective tobacco cessation strategy. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), laws directed at minors' purchase, possession, or use of tobacco products when implemented alone, are not proven to reduce youth smoking rates.¹ Scientific evidence does not support strategies that propose making youth use and possession of tobacco products a criminal offense, as these laws are not considered impactful in preventing initiation of tobacco or reducing youth smoking. The Community Preventative Services Task Force conducted systematic reviews of available studies and found that laws that prohibit possession or use of tobacco products by minors, and require youth to receive citations and participate in education programs to be not effective.² Such measures divert policy attention away from proven tobacco control strategies, relieve the tobacco

¹ Task force on Community Preventative Services. Tobacco. In: Zaza S., Briss P.A., Harris K.W., eds. The Guide to Community Preventive Services: What Works to Promote Health? Atlanta (GA): Oxford University Press; 2005:3-79.

² Ibid.

1 industry of responsibility for marketing practices, and unfairly punish and stigmatize children
2 who become addicted as a result of aggressive tobacco marketing.

3 The DOH supports effective measures to impact youth access to tobacco that include: 1)
4 the passage of laws that impact the time, place, and manner as to how tobacco products and
5 ESDs are marketed and sold; 2) a strong merchant education effort; 3) strong enforcement; 4)
6 consistent adjudication by the courts; and 5) greater public and community awareness. These
7 actions, when taken together, will reduce both the appeal and access to tobacco products for
8 Hawaii's youth.

9 Increasing the minimum age of legal access (MLA) is a recommended strategy to reduce
10 youth tobacco use. A new scientific report, issued by the Institute of Medicine on
11 March 12, 2015, calculates the public health benefits of raising the MLA to tobacco products.
12 The report, requested by the Food and Drug Administration, strongly concludes that increasing
13 the age of sale for tobacco products to 21 will significantly reduce the number of adolescents and
14 young adults who start smoking, reduce smoking-related deaths, and immediately improve the
15 health of adolescents, young adults, and young mothers who would be deterred from smoking, as
16 well as their children. This report also predicts that raising the MLA for tobacco products to 21
17 will, over time, reduce the smoking rate by 12% and smoking-related deaths by 10%.

18 There would be approximately 223,000 fewer premature deaths, 50,000 fewer deaths
19 from lung cancer, and 4.2 million fewer years of life lost for those born between 2000 and 2019.³
20 This report is consistent with the analysis in the August issue of the *Annals of Internal Medicine*
21 that a "hypothetical health policy model in which the tobacco age of sales is increased to 21
22 years, projected that youth smoking prevalence could be expected to drop from 22% to less than
23 9% among persons aged 15 to 17 years within seven years."

24 **Offered Amendments:** The DOH recommends amending the language in Section 3(3) on page
25 5 to state that it is "unlawful for a person under twenty-one years of age to purchase any tobacco
26 product or electronic smoking device..."

³ Institute of Medicine. 2015. *Public health implications of raising the minimum age of legal access to tobacco products*.
Washington, D.C.: The National Academies Press.

1 For the purposes of consistency with the definition of “electronic smoking device” as
2 approved by the State Attorney General, the DOH recommends adding the phrase “whether or
3 not sold separately” to the amended definition of ESDs in §709-908 (HD1 page 6, lines 4-10).

4 The DOH further recommends removing all references to the HD1 proposed amendments
5 to sections §321-A thru §321-D which criminalize the underage use and possession of tobacco.

6 Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

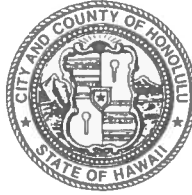
POLICE DEPARTMENT

CITY AND COUNTY OF HONOLULU

801 SOUTH BERETANIA STREET · HONOLULU, HAWAII 96813
TELEPHONE: (808) 529-3111 · INTERNET: www.honolulupd.org

LATE

KIRK CALDWELL
MAYOR



LOUIS M. KEALOHA
CHIEF

DAVE M. KAJIHIRO
MARIE A. MCCAULEY
DEPUTY CHIEFS

OUR REFERENCE RA-YZ

March 31, 2015

The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
and Members
Committee on Judiciary
House of Representatives
Hawaii State Capitol
415 South Beretania Street
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Chair Rhoads and Members:

SUBJECT: Senate Bill No. 1030, S.D. 1, H.D. 1, Relating to Health

I am Raymond Ancheta, Major of the Community Affairs Division, Honolulu Police Department (HPD), City and County of Honolulu.

The HPD supports Senate Bill No. 1030, S.D. 1 H.D. 1, Relating to Health. This bill amends the definition of "electronic smoking devices" as well as increases the minimum age to purchase tobacco products to twenty-one years old. As law enforcement officers, our primary mission is protecting lives. Preventing those below the age of twenty-one from purchasing tobacco products will hopefully allow them to make the informed decision to stay away from tobacco products which will cause life threatening effects.

The HPD urges you to support Senate Bill No. 1030, S.D. 1, H.D. 1, Relating to Health.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of this bill.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Ray Ancheta", written over a horizontal line.

Raymond Ancheta, Major
Community Affairs Division

APPROVED:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Louis M. Kealoha", written over a horizontal line.

Louis M. Kealoha
Chief of Police

LATE

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Present at Hearing |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Michael Zehner | Hawaii Smokers Alliance | Oppose | Yes |

Comments: We strongly oppose sb1030. This bill would force all smokers between 18-20.99 to quit smoking the instant it goes into effect. Is the purpose of this bill to force thousands of young adults to the black market? Worst of all, it would insult returning veterans who have the right to smoke even in places such as Afganistan with a bigoted slap in the face when that right is taken away from them upon returning to Hawaii.

LATE

y

Organization

**Testifier
Position**

**Present at
Hearing**

Mark Dietrich

Individual

Oppose

No

Comments:

LATE

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Moani-Lehua Hagiwara
1460 Kuulei Street
Hilo, HI 96720

LATE

| | Organization | Testifier Position | Present at Hearing |
|-------------------|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Michelle Robinson | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments:

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary



Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

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Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

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Delaying the age that youth begin using tobacco will reduce the risk that they will become regular smokers as they get older, leading to lower prevalence rates and saving millions of dollars in healthcare costs. With an increasing number of 18 year olds attending high school, there is growing concern of the access underage youth have to tobacco products. This policy would eliminate the pressures of illegally distributing tobacco products to high school students.

Tobacco use is a lethal and an addictive behavior, not a rite of passage or a sign of adulthood. Tobacco companies spend \$27 million a year in Hawai'i on marketing. They target young people before they can fully appreciate the consequences of becoming addicted to the nicotine in tobacco. Once they are addicted to nicotine, it is difficult to stop, and the health consequences begin immediately and accumulate over a lifetime.

According to the Institute of Medicine, raising the minimum legal age to purchase tobacco products would add 4.2 million more years of life to the next generation of American adults. Nearly a quarter-million fewer premature deaths and 50,000 fewer deaths from lung cancer among people born between 2000 and 2019. Predicted smoking prevalence would fall from 17.8% to an estimated 12% with the minimum age set at 21.

Raising the age of sale of tobacco is a growing trend nationally where young people are protected in over 58 cities/counties in 7 states in the United States. Hawai'i has the opportunity to be the first state to raise the age of sale of tobacco products to 21.

Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

Evidence does not support that legislation making youth use and possession of tobacco products unlawful leads to reductions in youth tobacco use. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention outline a number of proven strategies to prevent youth tobacco use, none of which include criminalizing youth for possession or using tobacco products. Efforts include: anti-tobacco policies and programs in schools; increased restriction and enforcement of restrictions on tobacco sales to minors; reduced tobacco industry influences; decreased access to tobacco products; and increased price of tobacco products.

Other options to deter and decrease tobacco youth initiation and continued use includes continued funding for tobacco prevention programs and counter-marketing campaigns; increasing the taxes on tobacco products and creating parity between the taxes on other tobacco products and electronic smoking devices with cigarettes; and raising the minimum age to purchase tobacco products, including electronic smoking devices, purchase to twenty-one.

I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

May Okihiro
46-193 Yacht Club St.
Kaneohe, HI 96744

LATE

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Hearing |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Clayton Silva | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments:

LATE

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Hearing |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Chris Cooper | Individual | Oppose | Yes |

Comments: The bill sb1030 is foolishness. In particular, the vaping part. E-vape has never been shown to harm anyone.

LATE

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair, and

ee

Re: Opposition to SB1030

Hearing: JUD, Tuesday, March 31, 2015 2:05 pm

I oppose bill SB1030. Adding e-cigarettes and vapor products to the definition of "tobacco products" in this measure makes it inevitable that all harsh tobacco regulation will apply, including the 70% existing tax. This will severely damage the industry in Hawaii, and would reduce access and increase costs for legal adult consumers.

Adults 18 years old or older should be allowed to choose to use these legal products, particularly e-cigarettes and vapor products.

People 18 years old are able to enter into contracts and make many decisions that will affect the balance of their lives, including their future health and welfare. This includes the decision to enter into military service. We live in a free society.

E-cigarettes and vapor products should be removed from this bill. These products are not tobacco, do not pose a significant risk to users, pose no risk to bystanders, and are proven to be effective substitutes for smoking tobacco. They must not be put under the same regulatory regime as tobacco.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Devin Wolery
Pearl City, HI

LATE

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair, and the Judiciary Committee

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Thank you for your time and consideration.

Vin Kim
Honolulu, HI

LATE

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Thank you for your time and consideration.

Teddy Kim

LATE

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair, and members

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Thank you for your time and consideration.

Anya
honolulu

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair, and memb

LATE

Re: Opposition to SB1030

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Electronic cigarettes do not omit toxins or dangerous second-hand smoke into the air, and contains 0% tobacco. Electronic cigarettes should not be referenced to be affiliated with tobacco products. The 'smoke' is harmless liquid vapor. The e-liquid that is used with e-cigs and vaporized is made out of threes main ingredients, Propylene Glycol, Vegetable Glycerin, and added artificial/natural flavoring. When vaporized these ingredients do not cause harm to the body. Some people do choose to vape with nicotine, but that is all, and nicotine alone does not cause nearly a fraction of the effects that tobacco cigarettes do.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Niki
Honolulu, HI

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair

LATE

mittee

Re: Opposition to SB1030

Hearing: JUD, Tuesday, March 31, 2015 2:05 pm

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Thank you for your time and consideration.

Cordell Capelouto
Kapolei, HI

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair, and

LATE

ee

Re: Opposition to SB1030

Hearing: JUD, Tuesday, March 31, 2015 2:05 pm

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E-cigarettes and vapor products should be removed from this bill. These products are not tobacco, do not pose a significant risk to users, pose no risk to bystanders, and are proven to be effective substitutes for smoking tobacco. They must not be put under the same regulatory regime as tobacco.

Any regulation of e-cigarettes and vapor products must be separate from tobacco regulation. These products are ANTI-tobacco products.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

P Kuromoto
Honolulu

Re: Opposition to SB1030

Hearing: JUD, Tuesday, March 31, 2015 2:05 pm

LATE

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Thank you for your time and consideration.

Garrick Aylesworth
Honolulu, HI

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair

LATE

Committee

Re: Opposition to SB1030

Hearing: JUD, Tuesday, March 31, 2015 2:05 pm

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Thank you for your time and consideration.

Reynaldo Hufana Jr
Kapolei

LATE

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair, and Rep. [redacted] Committee

Re: Opposition to SB1030

Hearing: JUD, Tuesday, March 31, 2015 2:05 pm

I oppose bill SB1030.

Please stop trying to get money from the poor. It's a better and healthier alternative for smokers. Most of the people who are against vaping don't even smoke.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Vinh Tran
Honolulu, HI

LATE

| Submitted By | Organization | Testify Position | Hearing |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Cindy Nettles | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments: You guys will create a black market overnight if this bill passes.

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice

LATE

the committee

Re: Opposition to SB1030

Hearing: JUD, Tuesday, March 31, 2015 2:05 pm

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Thank you for your time and consideration.

Thomas Cole
ewa beach, hi

LATE

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifie Position | Hearing |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------|---------|
| Monika Lopez | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments:

LATE

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Hearing |
|---------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Alan Watanabe | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments:

LATE

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair, and members

Re: Opposition to SB1030

Hearing: JUD, Tuesday, March 31, 2015 2:05 pm

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Thank you for your time and consideration.

Brian Shaw
kapolei, Hawaii

LATE

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair, and

Re: Opposition to SB1030

Hearing: JUD, Tuesday, March 31, 2015 2:05 pm

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I oppose the bill!

Thank you for your time and consideration.

jenn m
Wahiawa,HI

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair, and m

LATE

Re: Opposition to SB1030

Hearing: JUD, Tuesday, March 31, 2015 2:05 pm

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Thank you for your time and consideration.

Brent Lankford

March 28th, 2015

LATE

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of SB 1030, SD1, HD1, Section 3, 709-908 which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21. I would also like to offer comments relating to Section 2, 321-A – 321-D.

Strong Support for Section 3, 709-908

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$526 million in healthcare expenditures every year. According to the Surgeon General, 95 percent of adult smokers start smoking before they turn 21. Tobacco companies intentionally target youth to find "replacement smokers" to ensure the economic future of the tobacco industry. According to a Philip Morris report, "raising the legal minimum age for cigarette purchaser to 21 could gut our key young adult market (17-20) where we sell about 25 billion cigarettes and enjoy a 70 percent market share."

Delaying the age that youth begin using tobacco will reduce the risk that they will become regular smokers as they get older, leading to lower prevalence rates and saving millions of dollars in healthcare costs. With an increasing number of 18 year olds attending high school, there is growing concern of the access underage youth have to tobacco products. This policy would eliminate the pressures of illegally distributing tobacco products to high school students.

Tobacco use is a lethal and an addictive behavior, not a rite of passage or a sign of adulthood. Tobacco companies spend \$27 million a year in Hawai'i on marketing. They target young people before they can fully appreciate the consequences of becoming addicted to the nicotine in tobacco. Once they are addicted to nicotine, it is difficult to stop, and the health consequences begin immediately and accumulate over a lifetime.

According to the Institute of Medicine, raising the minimum legal age to purchase tobacco products would add 4.2 million more years of life to the next generation of American adults. Nearly a quarter-million fewer premature deaths and 50,000 fewer deaths from lung cancer among people born between 2000 and 2019. Predicted smoking prevalence would fall from 17.8% to an estimated 12% with the minimum age set at 21.

Raising the age of sale of tobacco is a growing trend nationally where young people are protected in over 58 cities/counties in 7 states in the United States. Hawai'i has the opportunity to be the first state to raise the age of sale of tobacco products to 21.

Comments on Section 2, 321A-321D

Evidence does not support that legislation making youth use and possession of tobacco products unlawful leads to reductions in youth tobacco use. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention outline a number of proven strategies to prevent youth tobacco use, none of which include criminalizing youth for possession or using tobacco products. Efforts include: anti-tobacco policies and programs in schools; increased restriction and enforcement of restrictions on tobacco sales to minors; reduced tobacco industry influences; decreased access to tobacco products; and increased price of tobacco products.

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Kanani Kilbey
1319 Punahou Street, 7th floor
Attn: Dr. Bryan Mih, HEALTHY program
Honolulu, HI 96826

March 28th, 2015

LATE

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Re: Strong Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

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I support SB 1030, SD1, HD1 and respectfully ask that you pass this measure today.

Mahalo,
Smitha Varricatt

See Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, KEY OUTCOME INDICATORS FOR EVALUATING COMPREHENSIVE TOBACCO CONTROL PROGRAMS ("Preventing Initiation of Tobacco Use Among Young People" logical model chart and explanations pp. 19-23). May 2005.

Smitha Varricatt
89 Palani St
Hilo, HI 96720

March 28th, 2015

To: The Honorable Karl Rhoads, Chair
The Honorable Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair
Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

LATE

Re: Support for SB 1030, SD1, HD1 Relating to Health

Hrg: Tuesday, March 31, 2015 at 2:05 PM in Room 325

Dear Committee Members:

As a pediatrician and medical director of the HEALTHY Quit Smoking Program, I strongly support SB 1030, SD1, which raises the legal age of sale of tobacco products and electronic smoking devices to 21.

The early initiation of smoking before age 21 is an important problem to address. Over 90% of all adult smokers started when they were younger than 21. A higher purchase age effectively reduces access for those under 18 as well, since the vast majority of their supply comes from young adults aged 18-20. With an increasing number of 18 year olds attending high school, there is growing concern of the access underage youth have to tobacco products. This policy would eliminate the pressures of illegally distributing tobacco products to high school students.

The young adult brain is not fully developed at age 18 to 21. Impulsivity and risk-taking is higher, while the reward centers of the brain are more susceptible to the effects of nicotine. Tobacco companies have known about this for many years and specifically targeted young adults under age 21 as their brain chemistry makes them more likely to become addicted to nicotine.

Tobacco use is still the leading cause of preventable death in the United States and in Hawai'i, and costs our state over \$336 million in healthcare expenditures every year. I urge you to consider the adverse health effects from tobacco use.

I care for many children that suffer from secondhand smoke, as well as young people who start tobacco use and remain addicted to nicotine for their lifetimes. On a daily basis, I see newborn infants, children, adolescents, and young adults that are adversely affected by tobacco exposure. Effects include low birth weight in infants, increased respiratory infections in children, or asthma exacerbation in all age groups.

Tobacco companies have been proven to aim their marketing and advertising to children and young adults. By reducing access to tobacco for those under 21, we improve the health outcomes for many, and prevent the normalization of tobacco use for young people.

Thank you for your consideration and support of this important bill.

Sincerely,

Bryan Mih, MD, MPH, FAAP
Pediatrician

Bryan Mih
1944 Naniu Pl
Honolulu, HI 96822

LATE

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifi Position | Hearing |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------|---------|
| Steve Miller | Individual | Oppose | Yes |

Comments:

LATE

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair, and me

Re: Opposition to SB1030

Hearing: JUD, Tuesday, March 31, 2015 2:05 pm

I oppose bill SB1030. Adding e-cigarettes and vapor products to the definition of "tobacco products" in this measure makes it inevitable that all harsh tobacco regulation will apply, including the 70% existing tax. This will severely damage the industry in Hawaii, and would reduce access and increase costs for legal adult consumers.

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Thank you for your time and consideration.

Erin Tai
Aiea, Hawaii

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Present at Hearing |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Tina Moore | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments: Young adults should have the same rights as everyone else.

LATE

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair, and mem

Re: Opposition to SB1030

Hearing: JUD, Tuesday, March 31, 2015 2:05 pm

I oppose bill SB1030.

I

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Juston Davis
Honolulu

LATE

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | Hearing |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|---------|
| Ryan Oswald | Individual | Oppose | No |

Comments:

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair

LATE

Committee

Re: Opposition to SB1030

Hearing: JUD, Tuesday, March 31, 2015 2:05 pm

I oppose bill SB1030. Adding e-cigarettes and vapor products to the definition of "tobacco products" in this measure makes it inevitable that all harsh tobacco regulation will apply, including the 70% existing tax. This will severely damage the industry in Hawaii, and would reduce access and increase costs for legal adult consumers.

Adults 18 years old or older should be allowed to choose to use these legal products, particularly e-cigarettes and vapor products.

People 18 years old are able to enter into contracts and make many decisions that will affect the balance of their lives, including their future health and welfare. This includes the decision to enter into military service. We live in a free society.

E-cigarettes and vapor products should be removed from this bill. These products are not tobacco, do not pose a significant risk to users, pose no risk to bystanders, and are proven to be effective substitutes for smoking tobacco. They must not be put under the same regulatory regime as tobacco.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Chase Camacho

| Submitted By | Organization | Testimony Position | Testimony at Hearing |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Jeff Stevens | Individual | Oppose | No |

LATE

Comments: This bill is a slap in the face to service members under 21.

LATE

By

Organization

**Testifier
Position**

**Present at
Hearing**

Susan Larson

Individual

Oppose

No

Comments:

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice Chair, a

ttee

Re: Opposition to SB1030

LATE

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Thank you for your time and consideration.

Jolene Mateo

| Submitted By | Organization | Testifier Position | LATE |
|--------------|--------------|-----------------------|------|
| Chris Anton | Individual | Oppose | |

Comments:

To: Rep. Karl Rhoads, Chair, Rep. Joy A. San Buenaventura, Vice

LATE

committee

Re: Opposition to SB1030

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Thank you for your time and consideration.

Michael Mateo
Honolulu